

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1838.

No. 18 Vol. 53

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,  
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,  
FOR  
**DANL. BRADFORD.**  
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]  
PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE  
LOW BREKENT'S INN.  
Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.  
TERMS OF THIS PAPER:  
For one year in advance \$2 50  
If not paid before the end of 6 mos 2 00  
within the year 3 50  
No paper will be discontinued until arrears  
are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.  
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be  
post paid, or they will not be taken out of  
file.

ADVERTISING.  
Square, or less, 1 or 3 times, \$1.50; 1 time  
months \$4; six months \$7.50, twelve months  
\$15. Longer ones in proportion.

## PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.



**SYLVESTER** considers it an imperative  
duty to make this public acknowledgment  
of the pleasure he has derived from the  
many flattering communications lately received  
from those correspondents to whom he has  
sent Prizes; and he assures his patrons that he  
will continue to afford the earliest information  
of Schemes in advance, that they may avail  
themselves of the brilliant opportunities which  
will be successively presented to them.  
Sylvester respectfully calls attention to the  
following Magnificent Lotteries to be drawn in  
May, viz:

**40,000 DOLLARS!**  
**30 OF \$30,000! 4 OF \$20,000!**  
and solicits that orders may be forwarded with-  
out delay to  
S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway N. Y.

13 Prizes in each 25 Tickets.  
**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.**  
For the benefit of the Town of Wellsburg.  
Class No. 3 for 1838.  
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. May 5, 1838.

**SCHEME.**  
**\$30,000! \$10,000!**  
6,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,000 dolls! 2,500  
25 prizes of 1,000 dolls! 25 prizes of 500  
dolls! 28 of 300 dolls! 200 prizes of  
100 dolls! &c. &c. &c.  
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.  
A certificate of a package of 25 whole Tic-  
kets will be sent for only 150 Dollars—Halves,  
Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

**RICH AND SPLENDID  
Scheme.**  
**\$40,000!!!**  
**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.**  
For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent  
Society of Norfolk.  
CLASS 3 FOR 1838.  
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. May 12, 1838.

**CAPITALS.**  
40,000 dolls! 15,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 2,500  
dolls! 2,200 dolls!  
**75 PRIZES OF 1000 DOLLARS!**  
75 prizes of 500 dolls! 63 of 200 dolls! 63 of  
100 dolls.  
Tickets 10 Dollars.  
A certificate of a package of 25 Tickets in  
this Magnificent Scheme will be sent for \$140.  
Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

**GRAND SCHEME.**  
**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.**  
For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy.  
Class No. 3, for 1838.  
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. May 19, 1838.

**GRAND CAPITALS.**  
**30 Thousand Dolls.**  
10,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 3,327  
dolls! 3,000 dolls!  
**40 PRIZES OF \$2000!**  
50 prizes of 250 dolls! 60 of 200 dolls! 63 of  
150 dolls! &c. &c.  
Tickets only TEN Dollars.  
A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will  
be sent for \$130—Packages of Halves and  
Quarters in proportion.

**Lottery for the Benefit of the  
STATE TREASURY OF DELEWARE.**  
Class No. 9, for 1838.  
To be drawn at Wilmington, May 21, 1838.  
**CAPITALS.**  
20,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 2,000  
dolls! 1,387 dolls!  
10 Prizes of 1000 Dollars!  
10 of 500 dolls! 10 of 300 dolls! 155 of  
100 dolls! &c.  
Tickets only \$5.  
A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will  
be sent for \$65—Shares in proportion.  
14 Prizes in each 25 Tickets!  
**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.**  
For the benefit of the town of Wheeling.  
Class No. 3, for 1838.  
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. May 26, 1838.

**SPLENDID SCHEME.**  
**\$30,000!**  
10,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,000  
dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 2,120  
dolls! 2,000 dolls!  
25 Prizes of 1,000 dolls! 20 of 500 dolls! 30  
of 300 dolls! 40 of 250 dolls! &c.  
Tickets TEN Dollars.  
A certificate of a Package of 25 Whole in  
this GRAND SCHEME will be sent for 120  
Dollars. Halves and Quarters in proportion.  
S. J. SYLVESTER,  
17-tdd 130 Broadway N. Y.

**NEW GOODS.**  
**HUNTER, HALE & HARPER**  
INFORM their friends and the public, that  
they are now receiving and opening at  
their Store Rooms, No. 45, Main street, the  
largest and most elegant assortment of MER-  
CHANDIZE that they have ever imported,  
comprising a most complete and desirable as-  
sortment of  
**SPRING & SUMMER  
FANCY & STAPLE  
Dry Goods.**

To which they respectfully invite the attention  
of all who may wish to purchase, feeling as-  
sured that they can suit them in goods and in  
prices.  
Lexington, March 28, 1838.—13-1m

**TAXATION.**  
THE Citizens of Lexington are informed  
that the Assessors have returned their  
books, which are open for inspection. The  
Mayor and Councilmen have fixed upon their  
next regular meeting, being the first Thursday  
in May, for the purpose of hearing appeals  
from those who feel themselves aggrieved by the  
assessment.  
Attest: JAMES P. MEGOWAN, Ck City.  
April 26, 1838.—17-td.



[By Authority.]  
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SE-  
COND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC.—No. 11.]  
AN ACT making appropriations for the pay-  
ment of the Revolutionary and other pen-  
sioners of the United States, for the year one  
thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That the following sums be,  
and the same are hereby, appropriated, in ad-  
dition to former appropriations, to be paid out  
of any money in the Treasury not otherwise  
appropriated, for the pensioners of the United  
States, for the year one thousand eight hundred  
and thirty-eight:  
For the Revolutionary pensioners, under the  
several acts, other than those of the fifteenth of  
May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-  
eight; the seventh of June, one thousand eight  
hundred and thirty two; and the fourth of Ju-  
ly, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six,  
four hundred and twenty-six thousand three hun-  
dred and seventy-two dollars:  
For the invalid pensioners, under various  
laws, one hundred and thirty-four thousand and  
seventy-five dollars and sixty-two cents:  
For pensions to widows and orphans, under  
the act of the fourth of July, one thousand eight  
hundred and thirty-six, one million four hun-  
dred and ninety two thousand six hundred and  
eighty-five dollars;

JAMES K. POLK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
RH. M. JOHNSON,  
Vice President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.  
M. VAN BUREN.  
APPROVED, March 10th, 1838.

[PUBLIC.—No. 12.]  
AN ACT to change the times of holding the  
circuit and district courts of the United States  
in the seventh circuit.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That the circuit and district  
courts of the United States shall be held in the  
district of Indiana, at the seat of Government in  
said State, on the third Mondays of May and  
November; at the seat of Government in the  
district of Illinois on the first Mondays of May  
and November; at the seat of Government in the  
district of Illinois on the first Mondays of May  
and November; in the district of Michigan,  
at the seat of Government in said State, on the  
first Monday of July and the third Monday of  
December; and all recognitions entered into,  
and all mesne and final process, which have  
been issued, or which shall hereafter be issued,  
shall be returnable in the respective districts to  
the first term as above established: And it shall  
be the duty of the circuit judge, to attend one  
circuit court in each year, in the districts of In-  
diana, Illinois, and Michigan, and should any  
question of law be raised, in any case, in the  
absence of the circuit judge, the district judge  
may, at his discretion, adjourn the cause to the  
succeeding term of the circuit court.  
APPROVED, March 10, 1838.

[PUBLIC.—No. 13.]  
AN ACT to continue in force an act therein  
mentioned, relating to the port of Baltimore.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That the act passed the  
seventeenth day of March, in the year one thou-  
sand eight hundred, entitled "An act declaring  
the assent of Congress to certain acts of the  
States of Maryland and Georgia," and which,  
by subsequent acts has been revived and con-  
tinued in force until the third day of March,  
one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight,  
be, and the same so far as it relates to the act  
of Maryland, is hereby revived and continued  
in force until the third day of March, one thou-  
sand eight hundred and forty-three: Provided,  
That nothing herein contained shall authorize  
the demand of a duty on tonnage on vessels pro-  
pelled by steam, employed in the transporta-  
tion of passengers.  
APPROVED, March 19th, 1838.

**MAY.**  
BY N. P. WILLIS.  
Oh, the merry May has pleasant hours,  
And dreamily they glide,  
As if they floated, like the leaves,  
Upon a silvery tide.  
The meadows are full of crimson buds,  
And the woods are full of birds,  
And the waters flow to music,  
Like a tune with pleasant words.

The verdure of the meadow land  
Is creeping to the hills,  
The sweet, blue blossomed violets  
Are blooming by the dells;  
The lilac has a load of buds,  
For every wind that stirs,  
And the larch stands green and beautiful  
Amid the sombre firs.

There's perfume upon every wind—  
Dews for the moisture loving flowers—  
Sweets for the suckling bee;  
The sick come forth for the healing breeze,  
The young are gathering flowers;  
And life is a tale of poetry,  
That is told by golden hours.

It is not true philosophy,  
That the spirit when set free,  
Still hovers about its olden home,  
In the flower and the tree,  
It is very strange that our pulses thrill  
At the teint of a voiceless thing,  
And our hearts yearn so with tenderness,  
In the beautiful time of spring.

## NEW YORK POLICE.

**DUELISTS DONE FOR.**—The police magistrates  
were busily engaged in investigating an affair  
of honor that was to come off at noon. The  
circumstances giving rise to this defiance to  
mortal combat were these: Mr. Van Epps  
was conversing on Thursday with a friend at  
the York House Hotel, in Courtland street, on  
the late melancholy murder of Mr. Cilly, at  
Washington. Mr. Van Epps expressed him-  
self rather warmly against the parties concern-  
ed in that dark affair, and his words being over-  
heard by a person standing near him, the stran-  
ger undertook to call Mr. Van Epps to an ac-  
count for them. "Who are you?" said Mr.  
Van Epps to the intruder upon his colloquy.  
"I'm Samuel W. Dewey," replied this per-  
son, "who saw that sawed off the figure head of  
the Constitution."

Mr. Epps—I don't know you sir, and I shall  
have nothing to say to you; what right have  
you to interfere with my discourse?  
Mr. Dewey—I'm a friend of Colonel Webb,  
and I don't choose to hear him spoke of disre-  
spectfully.

Mr. Epps—You're a friend of Webb, are you?  
Then, sir, I have a double reason for having  
nothing to say to you.  
Mr. Dewey—But I say you shall have some-  
thing to say to me. Don't you consider me a  
gentleman?

Mr. Epps—What you are I neither know nor  
care. Your conduct is that of a blackguard.  
Mr. Dewey—That's enough, sir, quite enough,  
sir; you shall hear from me again, sir.

Here Mr. Dewey cut an extraordinary heroic  
and made his exit.  
The next morning Mr. Van Epps was waited  
upon by a little dark-looking man, who stated  
his name to be Jerome Thompson, and that he  
was the bearer of a war-like despatch from his  
friend, the valiant Mr. Dewey.

Mr. Epps repeated what he had already said,  
"that he knew nothing of Mr. Dewey and care-  
d less, and that he did not believe him to be a  
fellow fit food for powder."

Jerome Thompson—By this language I am  
to understand that you consider my friend as  
no gentleman?  
Mr. Epps—You may understand just as you  
think fit.

Jerome Thompson—Perhaps you don't consid-  
er me a gentleman.  
Mr. Epps—Perhaps I do not—what then?  
Jerome Thompson—Then, sir, I shall call  
you to a bloody and strict account.

Mr. Epps—I shall pay no attention to your  
calls.  
Jerome Thompson—Then, sir, I'll have you  
painted in the darkest colors. I'll sketch your  
character all over the city.

Mr. Epps—Well, sir, I'll tell you what I mean  
to do, I mean to take you to-morrow, at twelve  
o'clock, to reflect upon the proper course to  
pursue. Come to me at that time, and you  
shall have my final answer.

Mr. Thompson departed, and Mr. Van Epps  
who is too good a lawyer to suffer himself to be  
made a case of, at least out of Court, went to  
the Police Office. It was there arranged that  
Bowyer and Welch should attend at the York  
House, and be introduced as Mr. Epps' seconds  
to his challenger. Punctual to the hour, Mr.  
Thompson and Mr. Dewey waited upon Mr.  
Epps, who introduced the two police officers as  
his friends, who would settle the preliminaries  
of the meeting.

Jerome Thompson—Ha, this is something  
like. Where, gentlemen, shall we go to?  
Police Officer—We'll go, gentlemen, to the  
Police Office!

The belligerent friends of Colonel Webb were  
struck dumb with astonishment, but go they  
must. Mr. Dewey turned very pale, and Mr.  
Thompson trembled with excess of courage.  
The magistrates held them both to bail. The  
two men of honor were highly indignant, but  
they finally cooled down, gave the required bail,  
and went their way.

**AWFUL SITUATION.**—The following alarming  
adventure happened to a gentleman in the  
course of a late visit to the celebrated cathed-  
ral of St. Paul's London. In this investiga-  
tion of the secret of the way corner, immediately  
arrived at the turret which contains the machin-  
ery of the clock. Here the dial plate is nec-  
essary, and on its inside is a small square  
aperture, for the convenience of the person  
shifting the hands of the clock. Our friend be-  
ing of a decidedly inquisitive disposition, and  
particularly fond of thrusting himself into every  
strange nook and corner, immediately immed-  
iately popped his head through the inviting open-  
ing. He was instantly absorbed in the enjoy-  
ment of the view his elevated situation afforded  
him, his position in reference to the hands of the  
clock never costing him a thought, when, gail-  
dine-like, down comes the ponderous bar  
which constitutes the large hand, right over his  
devoted head. A gentle and gradual pressure  
on the spine soon gave him a hint of the pre-  
dicament in which he stood.

To draw his head out was impossible, and it  
became an unavoidable fixture, while the pow-  
erful and steady motion of the machinery was  
scarcely at all impeded. Decapitation in its  
most lingering and shocking form must have  
been inevitable, had not the bell-ringer, in the  
exercise of his duty, at this moment arrived.

He instantly perceived how matters stood, and  
with the quickness of thought stopped the ma-  
chinery. The bar was shoved up by means of  
levers, and the terrified and astonished man re-  
leased from his peril. It is said he has ever  
since been very shy of trusting his head off the  
perpendicular, and gives an involuntary shud-  
der when, in looking out of a window, his neck  
by accident touches the frame.—Greenock Ad-  
vertiser.

The Halifax Nova Scotian contains a letter  
from Capt. J. Toup Nicholas, of H. B. M. Ship  
Hercules, the object of which is to make public  
and express his high admiration of the generous  
and humane conduct of Capt. Perry, of the  
ship Commerce, of Charleston, in rescuing  
twenty three seamen from the wreck of the Eli-  
zabeth Caroline, of New Brunswick. The  
Commerce, it appears, fell in with this wreck  
by the merest chance, at about half past nine  
at night, on the 4th of March, and on hearing  
the cries of the crew she instantly shortened  
sail, wore round, and went close alongside of  
the waterlogged vessel, Captain Perry hailing  
them in these cheering words—"Keep up your  
hearts, boys, there is too much sea to board  
you now, but I will never leave you till I take  
you off!" and through the night he twice or  
thrice passed round them, repeating those con-  
solating words, and offering to veer to them wa-  
ter and provisions if they were in immediate  
want of either.

These generous assurances this brave sailor  
rigidly fulfilled, and after perseveringly keeping  
close to the vessel for two nights and a day,  
blowing very hard all the time, he at length  
succeeded in getting the people all out of her,  
and treated them with great kindness, until  
they were received on board the Hercules.

Captain Nicholas places the humane conduct  
of Capt. Perry in strong contrast with that of  
the commander of another vessel, believed to be  
English, who approached within three miles of  
the wreck, and discovering people on board, in-  
stantly abandoned them to their fate.

The officers of the Hercules, together with  
some officers of the British Army on board at  
the time, subscribed for a piece of plate to be  
presented to Captain Perry as a memorial of  
his generous conduct.—Ball. Amer.

## From the Illinois Backwoodsman.

### A BRAVE GIRL.

In this State, no minor can obtain from  
the county commissioner's court a license  
to marry, without first obtaining the con-  
sent of his or her parent or guardian, and  
without such license, cannot marry in this  
State—Young couples frequently fly to  
the opposite side of the Mississippi, where  
no license is required. These "runaway  
matches, as they are called, are very  
frequent. A laudable occurrence of that  
kind happened a few days ago which has  
made much sport in this region.—A Miss  
—, about 17 years of age, who is heir-  
ess to an estate valued at \$10,000, lately  
ran away in company with a brides-  
maid and her lover, who was nearly thirty.  
Her guardian believing the man to-  
tally unworthy of her, had refused his  
consent. When they reached the bank of  
the Mississippi, the ice was running fu-  
riously in the river; but the young lady  
expecting every moment her guardian  
would arrive there in pursuit, urged her  
lover to lose not an instant in pushing  
the boat from the shore. His courage  
seemed to have a good deal abated, but  
he, with the owner of a large skiff, and  
the bridesmaid, embarked with his in-  
tended bride. They had nearly reached  
the head of an island, about a third  
of the distance from the opposite shore,  
when the current became more rapid,  
the cakes of ice very large, and their  
situation extremely dangerous. The  
lover, excessively frightened, and forgetful  
of every body but his own dear self,  
bawled out in most piteous accents,  
"Oh! I shall be drowned—I shall be  
drowned!" and bitterly reproached by  
his lady-love as the cause of his proba-  
ble death. She uttered not a word, but  
her courage and presence of mind seem-  
ed to increase with her peril. A tremen-  
dous cake of ice fairly capsize the  
boat, but it was so large that all got on  
it, the lover rendering her no assistance  
at all. It bore them to the head of the  
island, and as good fortune would have  
it, the chute between it and the Missouri  
shore was frozen over, and they crossed  
it without difficulty. They reached a  
tavern near the river, and after chang-  
ing their wet garments and becoming  
warm at a good fire, the lover hinted to  
the young lady that it was time now for  
them to have the knot tied, as the magis-  
trate had arrived for that purpose, and  
was in the next room. She gave him a  
most withering look of contempt, and  
declared she would never unite her des-  
tiny with one who was so selfish and  
cowardly. It was in vain that he attempt-  
ed by entreaty and argument to change  
her resolutions. She was immovable,  
and replied to him with scorn.

A few days afterwards, she returned  
to the house of her guardian, thankful  
that she had escaped marrying a man  
whose only object was her fortune.  
Her lover returned to this side of the  
river also; but such showers of ridicule  
and contempt were bestowed upon him,  
that he found it best to decamp, which  
he did a few nights ago, leaving behind  
him a host of unpaid demands.

## From the Commonwealth.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

**CAUSES DECIDED.**  
Monday, April 16.  
Young vs Scobee's heirs, decree, Montgom-  
ery; affirmed.  
Reeves vs Sammons, decree, Rockcastle;  
affirmed.  
Harvie vs Cammack, &c. order, Franklin;  
affirmed.

**CAUSES DECIDED.**  
Tuesday, April 17.  
Dorris vs Hopkins county court, order Hop-  
kins; affirmed.  
Jackson vs Jackson's adm'ts, decree, Bour-  
bon; affirmed.  
Dills, &c. vs Dougherty, judgment, Harrison;  
reversed.

**CAUSES DECIDED.**  
Wednesday, April 18.  
McChord's trustee vs Booker, &c. decree, Nelson;  
reversed.  
Harrison, &c. vs Campbell, decree, Jessa-  
mine; affirmed.  
Same vs Horine, decree, Jessamine; affirm-  
ed.

**CAUSES DECIDED.**  
Thursday, April 19.  
Breckinridge vs Floyd, decree, Louisville;  
argument concluded.  
Turpin's heirs vs McKee's ex'ors, judgement, Garrard.  
Boyd vs Commonwealth, judgment, Louis-  
ville.

Riche vs Same, judgment, Louisville.  
Scott vs Same, judgment, Nicholas.  
McNees vs Same, judgment, Harrison.  
Day vs Same, judgment, Morgan.  
Lee vs Same, judgment, Lincoln.  
Nalls vs Same, judgment, Ohio.  
Edison, &c. vs Same, judgement, Ohio.  
Robinson vs Same, judgment, Madison.  
Riddle vs Same, judgment, Estill.  
Sneed vs Same, judgment, Daviess.  
Commonwealth vs Miller, judgment, Garrard.  
Same vs Major, (2 cases), judgment, Frank-  
lin.

Same vs Chambers, judgment, Franklin.  
Sams vs Ralls, judgment, Franklin.  
Same vs Allen, judgment, Shelby.  
Same vs Walters, judgment, Hardin.  
Same vs Moody, judgment, Knox; were ar-  
gued; the defendants in the three latter cases  
made default.

McLain, &c. vs Hampton, judgment, Wood-  
ford; rule on the appellants to the 30th day of  
term to show cause why the appeal shall not be  
dismissed for failure to file the record.

**CAUSES DECIDED.**  
Friday, April 20.  
Freeman vs Strong, &c. (3 cases), orders,  
Clay; reversed.  
Boyd vs Commonwealth, judgment, Louis-  
ville; reversed.  
McNees vs Same, judgment, Harrison; re-  
versed.  
Scott vs Same, judgment, Nicholas, rever-  
sed.  
Riddell vs Same, decree, Estill; affirmed.

**CAUSES DECIDED.**  
Monday, April 23.  
Moore vs Hawkins, (2 cases), judgments,  
Harrison; affirmed.  
Commonwealth vs Walters, judgements, Har-  
din; affirmed.  
Day vs Commonwealth, judgment, Morgan;  
reversed.  
Robinson vs Same, judgment, Madison; re-  
versed.

**ORDERS.**  
Warren vs Hall, judgment Scott.  
Bowling &c. vs Hite, &c. judgment, Nelson.  
Foster vs same, decree, Nelson.  
Glasford vs Kimbrough, decree, Nicholas.  
Sander's heirs vs Baskirk, judgment, Owen.  
Singleton vs Anderson, judgment, Jessamine.  
Young vs Hill, judgment, Jessamine; were  
argued.

Stanton's heirs vs Brown, judgments, Fay-  
ette; reversed.

**ORDERS.**  
Lothrop vs Bank Scioto, judgment, Green-  
up; not suit set aside.  
Huntsman vs Blanks, decree, Lincoln.  
Lyne et ux vs Beal, &c. decree, Washing-  
ton; were argued.

Thompson vs Peoble's heirs, decree, Mont-  
gomery; argument continued.

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ford; rule on the appellants to the 30th day of  
term to show cause why the appeal shall not be  
dismissed for failure to file the record.

**CAUSES DECIDED.**  
Thursday, April 19.  
Breckinridge vs Floyd, decree, Louisville;  
argument concluded.  
Turpin's heirs vs McKee's ex'ors, judgement, Garrard.  
Boyd vs Commonwealth, judgment, Louis-  
ville.

Riche vs Same, judgment, Louisville.  
Scott vs Same, judgment, Nicholas.  
McNees vs Same, judgment, Harrison.  
Day vs Same, judgment, Morgan.  
Lee vs Same, judgment, Lincoln.  
Nalls vs Same, judgment, Ohio.  
Edison, &c. vs Same, judgement, Ohio.  
Robinson vs Same, judgment, Madison.  
Riddle vs Same, judgment, Estill.  
Sneed vs Same, judgment, Daviess.  
Commonwealth vs Miller, judgment, Garrard.  
Same vs Major, (2 cases), judgment, Frank-  
lin.

Same vs Chambers, judgment, Franklin.  
Sams vs Ralls, judgment, Franklin.  
Same vs Allen, judgment, Shelby.  
Same vs Walters, judgment, Hardin.  
Same vs Moody, judgment, Knox; were ar-  
gued; the defendants in the three latter cases  
made default.

McLain, &c. vs Hampton, judgment, Wood-  
ford; rule on the appellants to the 30th day of  
term to show cause why the appeal shall not be  
dismissed for failure to file the record.

**CAUSES DECIDED.**  
Friday, April 20.  
Freeman vs Strong, &c. (3 cases), orders,  
Clay; reversed.  
Boyd vs Commonwealth, judgment, Louis-  
ville; reversed.  
McNees vs Same, judgment, Harrison; re-  
versed.  
Scott vs Same, judgment, Nicholas, rever-  
sed.  
Riddell vs Same, decree, Estill; affirmed.

**ORDERS.**  
Brewer vs Vanarsdale's heirs, decree, Mer-  
cer; petition for rehearing by defendants.  
Northern Bank vs Norton, judgment, Fay-  
ette; record filed and rule discharged.  
Shepherd vs Talbot's ex'or, decree, Bourbon.  
Rice vs Lancaster Turnpike, decree, Gar-  
rard.

Moore vs Hawkins, (2 cases), judgments,  
Harrison.  
Foster vs Hite et al, decree, Nelson.  
Prewitt vs Lane, decree, Meade; were ar-  
gued.

The court adjourned until Monday.

**CAUSES DECIDED.**  
Monday, April 23.  
Moore vs Hawkins, (2 cases), judgments,  
Harrison; affirmed.  
Commonwealth vs Walters, judgements, Har-  
din; affirmed.  
Day vs Commonwealth, judgment, Morgan;  
reversed.  
Robinson vs Same, judgment, Madison; re-  
versed.

**ORDERS.**  
Warren vs Hall, judgment Scott.  
Bowling &c. vs Hite, &c. judgment, Nelson.  
Foster vs same, decree, Nelson.  
Glasford vs Kimbrough, decree, Nicholas.  
Sander's heirs vs Baskirk, judgment, Owen.  
Singleton vs Anderson, judgment, Jessamine.  
Young vs Hill, judgment, Jessamine; were  
argued.

**A second Casper Hauser.**—We have  
seen in several papers an account of a  
boy apparently 13 or 14 years old, who  
was found in the timber in the vicinity  
of the Chatinot Prairies, in the State of  
Indiana. It is said the boy is now in  
the family of a Colonel Clark, or Clark-  
son, of Bush Hill, a place not far from  
the spot where he was found. He is  
handsomely formed, has fine limbs, very  
elastic in his movements, stout, with  
clear, full and intelligent black eyes.  
He has been several months with the  
Colonel's family, during which time he  
has uttered no articulate sound, express-  
ed no wish by any sign; though he evi-  
dently pays considerable attention to  
things and events around him. He  
sometimes gives a sort of piercing  
screech, which by its being always at a  
measured elevation, and after which he  
seems to listen with care, affords ground  
for the conclusion that the poor fellow  
has been accustomed to receive some  
sort of answer from a source to us un-  
known.—He chooses the naked earth  
for his bed, and utterly rejects all cover-

ing save a deer skin, which he wraps a-  
round his body. His food he takes in a  
raw state—principally beef, poultry,  
potatoes and nuts. It is astonishing  
with what voraciousness he consumes  
small birds. He will strip one of its  
feathers and entrails, and devour it with  
a relish amounting to an ecstasy. He  
has thus far evinced a melancholy tem-  
perament, choosing to be much alone  
and makes for the timber whenever an  
opportunity is presented but when found  
attempts no escape, but passively re-  
turns. He manifests no attachment to  
any human being, save for a servant girl  
of the family. By her request he has  
occasionally eaten a little corn bread,  
and sat down for a moment on a chair.  
Wheat bread he peremptorily refuses.  
He has made comparatively no advance-  
ment towards civilization. We regret  
that more knowledge cannot be obtained  
of this extraordinary boy's history.—  
Canton [Ill.] Her

**SIoux, AND SAUKS AND FOXES.**—  
From the Fort Madison Patriot of the  
24th ult., a very neat paper the first  
number of which reached us yesterday,  
we learn, that "there is a report that the  
Sawks and Foxes are making warlike  
preparations against the Sioux. It is  
well known that a deadly hostility ex-  
ists between these tribes and should  
they be permitted to come in contact  
the worst of consequences may be an-  
ticipated. The Sioux so far outnumber  
the Sawks and Foxes that it is apprehen-  
ded in the event of a general engage-  
ment the latter tribes will be totally de-  
stroyed. Black Hawk and his sons refuse  
to join the expedition.



## Kentucky Gazette.

From the Cincinnati Whig, of Wednesday.  
MOST AWFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

Loss of 125 Lives!—It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most fully destructive occurrences known in the terrible and fatal catalogue of steamboat accidents.

This afternoon, about six o'clock, the new and elegant steamboat MOSELLE, Capt. Perin, left the wharf of this city, (full of passengers,) for Louisville and St. Louis; and with a view of taking a family on board at Fulton, about a mile and a half above the quay, proceeded up the river, and made fast to a lumber raft for that purpose. Here the family were taken on board, and during the whole time of the detention the captain was holding on to all the steam he could create, with an intention of showing off to the best advantage the great speed of the boat as she passed down the whole length of the city. The Moselle was a new brig boat, and had recently made several exceedingly quick trips to and from this place.

So soon as the family were taken on board from the raft, the boat shoved off, and at the very moment her wheel burst with a most awful and astounding noise, equal to the most violent clap of thunder. The explosion was destructive and heart-rending in the extreme, as we are assured by a gentleman who was sitting on his horse on shore, waiting to see the boat start. Heads, limbs, bodies, and blood, were seen flying through the air in every direction, attended by the most terrible shrieks and groans from the wounded and dying. The boat, at the moment of the accident, was about thirty feet from the shore, and was rendered a perfect wreck. She seemed to be torn all to shivers as far back as the gentlemen's cabin; and her hurricane deck, the whole length, was entirely swept away. The boat immediately began to sink rapidly, and float (with a strong current) down the river, at the same time getting still farther from the shore.

The captain was thrown by the explosion entirely into the street, and was picked up dead and dreadfully mangled. Another man was thrown entirely through the roof of one of the neighboring houses, and limbs and fragments of bodies scattered about the river and shore in heart-rending profusion. As soon as the boat was discovered to be rapidly sinking, the passengers who remained unhurt in the gentlemen's and ladies' cabins became panic-stricken, and with a fatality unaccountable, jumped into the river. Being above the ordinary business parts of the city, there were no boats at hand, except a few large and unmanageable wood flats, which were carried to the relief of the sufferers as soon as possible, by the few persons on the shore. Many were drowned, however, before they could be rescued from the water, and many sunk who were not seen afterwards.

We are told that one little boy on shore was seen wringing his hands in agony, imploring those present to save his father, mother, and three sisters, all of whom were struggling in the water to gain the shore, but whom the poor little fellow had the awful misfortune to see perish, one by one, almost within his reach. An infant child, belonging to this family, was picked up alive, floating down the river on one of the fragments of the hurricane deck.

DOCTOR WILSON HUGHES, of the U. States Army, (and brother-in-law to our estimable fellow citizen, W. P. Hughes, of Pearl Street House,) is doubtless among the slain, as he was known to have been on board, and some pieces of the military coat he had on were picked up among the fragments.

Mr. —, a highly respectable grocery merchant, of Louisville, and brother-in-law of Mr. Wilson McGrew, of this city, is also supposed to be lost, as he was on board, and no tidings have since been heard of him, notwithstanding the active inquiries of his friends.

We are unable, as yet, to particularize any other persons lost, as the boat sunk in about fifteen minutes after the accident, leaving nothing to be seen but her chimney and a small portion of her upper works, and a scene of distress and confusion immediately ensued that altogether baffles description. Most of the sufferers were among the hands of the boat, and the steerage passengers.

It is supposed that there were about TWO HUNDRED PERSONS ON BOARD, of which number only fifty to seventy are believed to have escaped, making the estimated loss of lives about ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE!! O, tale of woe!

The accident unquestionably occurred through sheer imprudence and carelessness. The captain of the boat was desirous of showing off her great speed as she passed the city, and to overtake and pass another boat which had left for Louisville a short time before him. Dearly has he paid for his silly ambition. The clerk of the boat, we understand, escaped unhurt. These are all the particulars we have yet been able to learn. In to-morrow's Whig we shall no doubt be able to give the names of many others who have been lost or killed.

From the Whig of Thursday, April 25.  
ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.—At 1 o'clock, p. m. We have just returned from the scene of horror occasioned by the explosion, and the account above published, instead of being in the slightest degree exaggerated, (as has been intimated by a few,) falls far short of the dreadful reality. The fragments of human bodies are now lying scattered all along the shore, and we saw the corpses of a number so mangled and torn, that they bear scarcely any resemblance to the human form. We also saw

several with their heads and arms entirely blown off; others with only a part of the head destroyed, and others with their lower extremities shivered in an apparent jelly.—Fragments of the boilers, and other portions of the boat, were thrown from fifty to two hundred yards on the shore, some of them having passed entirely over the two rows of buildings on the street, and a portion of the boilers tearing away the gable end of a stable, situated high up the steep hill, in rear of the houses, at least two hundred yards from the boat. Other parts of the boat were driven entirely through a large house on the street, entering through the windows on one side and passing out at the other. It is positively stated, that one man was picked up this morning on the Kentucky side, having been blown completely across the river.

The wreck of the boat now lies near the steam waterworks, (about 1/2 of a mile below where the accident occurred,) having her chimneys and about half of her upper cabin above the water. A great many persons are employed in gathering the bodies, freight, &c. We conversed, a while ago, with Mr. Broadwell, the agent of the boat, who says positively, that there were ninety-five deck passengers, whose names were entered on the boat's register, at Pittsburgh, Wheeling, and other towns on the river above this place. From Louisville, St. Louis, and other places below. Here there are 130 passengers that must have been on board, exclusive of the very large number who took passage at this place. The boat was unusually crowded, and Mr. Broadwell thinks the whole number on board at the time of the accident, cannot be less than 150, or short of THREE HUNDRED persons. From the best information we can gather, it does not appear that more than 30 or 40 of this number have been rescued. It is therefore probable, that the whole number drowned or destroyed, is somewhere in the neighborhood of TWO HUNDRED OR TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY OR FORTY PERSONS!! It is impossible that any accurate detail of the dead and missing can ever be made, or the precise number ascertained. A very large portion of them were deck passengers, whose humble sphere in life, will preclude the possibility of finding out their names.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday, the 28th ult., furnishes the following list of the dead, wounded, missing, and saved, as far as has been ascertained. The number of passengers on the Moselle was 280. Eighty-five of these were cabin passengers. The Gazette remarks: "It will be seen from the proceedings of the Committee, published in another column, that a funeral procession will be formed on Front street, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to bury the dead." The Committee recommended that shops and stores be closed, and business suspended on the occasion. We trust our citizens will be governed by their commendation.

DEAD.—J. Dillon, Fleming, Pilot, found over the river; C. Kramer's wife and five children, P. Truittman's child, Haley Williams, second engineer, Elijah Bond, Alton, Ill., W. Parker's daughter Mary, found drowned, B. Farnam, Merchant, Middletown, O. Job Jones, Louisville, Va. B. Mitchell, Barkeeper, Cin. Capt. Perrin, P. S. Chapman, second clerk, T. C. Powell, Louisville, Ky. H. B. Casey, Cin. James Barnett, Mo. Calvin R. Stone, Shreveport, Mass. James Douglas, Fort Madison, Mo. T. J. Williams, colored, Henderson, Stokes, 21st steward, Holly Dillon, steam, N. J. Madden, 1st engineer, Robert Watt, deckhand, E. Dunn, chambermaid, James B. McFarland, Knox county, O. Miss Dunham, 2nd Mr. Watkins of Virginia, Mr. Thomas, 1st mate, A. Burns, Philadelphia.

BADLY WOUNDED.—Wm. H. Iskeep, St. Clairsville, Ohio.—Sherwood, Cincinnati, Benj. Bowman, 1st clerk, James Turrell, deckhand, De Jaune, fireman, Stephen Bailly, carpenter, Isaac Van Hook, Capt. Perrin's brother, D. Higbee, Cayuga co. N. York, Edward Sexton, — Franklin 2d cook, (boy) James Fry, 3d do.

MISSING.—E. D. Backwell, G. Weaver, Mr. Dougan, P. Truittman and child, J. Lander, from Ireland, M. Manning, from Ireland, J. Duncan, wife and two children, Mr. Fox, 1st clerk, Wilson Barrows, deckhand, J. Weaver, of St. Louis, Mr. Weber and three children, John Anderson, Peyton Bird, fireman, John Tyree, supposed to be from or near St. Louis, Lieut. Col. Ford, U. S. Army, Geo. Kruger, captain, W. W. Parker's wife and two children, Dr. W. Huey, U. S. Army, Joseph Swift, Buffalo, N. Y., Joseph Foller, Boston, Mass. Foller, do. Greece Foller, do. Jacob Foller, do. Jacob Weaver, do. John Weaver, do. Evar Weaver, do. Mary Weaver, children of Joseph and Evar Weaver, Peter Trautman's child 2 1/2 years old, Michael Kennedy's wife and two children, Thos. W. Att. deckhand, Mr. Armstrong, wife and child, Mr. Enginer, Mr. Patton, lawyer, Portland, Me. S. Post, wife and two children, Angelica co. N. Y. J. Fleming, pilot, Mr. D. Higbee's wife and two children, E. Raymond's wife and child, Baltimore, Md. John Eading, wife and child.

SAVED.—Michael Baker and two boys, Al. Lehany co. Mo. D. Woodley, R. W. White, M. Nolan, E. Wilcox, G. Kramer, and one son, Nathaniel Tead, Worcester, Mass. J. Coulter, Licking co. O. F. M. Tobin's wife, Lawrenceburg, Ky. G. Kramer's wife and six children, W. Parker and son, Pa. — White, of Cin. wife and sister, Robert Gibson and Jas. Gibson, Louisville, Jasper Haven, McKean co. Pa. W. B. Parker, Cincinnati, — Gates, Franklin co. O. J. Craig, Quincy, Ill. — Thompson, Cincinnati, E. C. Richardson, Holmden, N. Y. Wm. Vistum, Canton, Ill. Sam. DeLenger, J. W. Mann and A. Mann, Portage, N. Y. C. & S. Osborn, Cuyahoga co. N. Y. Lay L. Miner, Green co. Pa. Joseph Beaver and his wife Eva and 3 boys, John Pool, deckhand, Wm. Harris, Michael Kennedy, Frederick Dwight, Springfield, Mass. John Pattman and family, Canton, O. Jane Davis, child, Renick, Mrs. Hart and child, A. Burns' mother, Ferris, Lawrenceburg, Ia. J. Foller, Susan Foller, (mother) J. Caldwell, Wheeling, Va. Elizabeth Foller, T. O'Neal, New Brunswick, J. Phelin, Green co. Pa. Peter Trautman, wife and a small child, Cin. D. O'Neal, wife and two children, F. Stein, wife and two children, N. Philadelphia, O. John Jones, wife and child, Mrs. Weber and four children, Mrs. Anderson and one child, George Brown, steward, and son, Eugen Baptist, do. Benjamin Lewis, do. Edward Flemman, do. London Allison, cook, Wm. Huston, deckhand, J. Memiken, Mt. Vernon, O. J. D. Atherton, Summerville, O. John Lytle, Ross co. O. James Thompson, Cumberland co. Pa. Wm. Smith, do. Adam Weaver, Canton, O.

Of Mr. Post and family and Mr. Hughes and family, were the persons the boat went to the shipyard to take in.

Another Steamboat Explosion.—The Louisville Journal of Saturday last, gives an account of the bursting of one of the boilers of the steamer Oroonoko, John Crawford, commander, near Princeton, Miss. on the 21st ult. at about 3 o'clock, a. m.; blowing overboard and scalding severely, between 60 & 70 persons. Some 6 or 7 of the latter died previous to the departure of the steamer for St. Louis, which brought up to Louisville some 15 or 20 of the Oroonoko's passengers. It is the opinion of a physician who was on board, that few of those persons scalded would recover, and the short stay of the Peru after the melancholy occurrence, prevented her captain from ascertaining the names of the scalded or survivors, some having returned on the Oroonoko, which was towed back to Vicksburg, and some a number of valuable bodies belonging to Col. Oliver and others, badly scalded. The following is a list of the surviving cabin passengers of the Oroonoko, who arrived at Louisville in the Peru, adding what

few could be recollected, who had got on other boats: Wm. Chapman, Louisiana; Jas. W. Palmer, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; David P. Palmer, do. C. Vassieck, Long Island, do. Wm. R. Davis, New York; Wm. D. Barrett, Cincinnati, O.; Dr. Sanders, Lexington, Ky.; Wilson K. Shinn, Clarksville, Va.; W. P. Greer, Washington City; Thos. Plant, New Orleans; A. Gelsum, Pittsburgh; Col. Oliver, Virginia; F. Lane, Iron Banks, Ky.; Ogden, Evansville, Ia.; Whitig, Louisville, Ky.; Rice, Mouth of Arkansas; Gardner, Smithland, Ky.; Fitzsimmons, do. do. Warfield, Louisville, Ky.; R. W. Wood and Lady, Natchez; Col. Daniel, Lexington, Ky.; Peyton, Virginia.

Another.—The steamer Entaw, we learn, collapsed a boiler near Steubenville, last week:—two lives only were lost.

And yet Another!—The Louisville Journal says, "the steamer Tremont, from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, collapsed a due on the 18th inst. (April) about 14 miles above Cape Girardeau. No person was injured by the accident. No one injured this time, eh? This, we must confess, is a little consoling to the reader in these pipe-bursting times, surely—for there's no knowing when they will cease, while the officers and engineers continue as careless as now.



### [By Authority.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

AN ACT to restore circuit jurisdiction to the district courts of the western district of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the first section of the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act to amend the judicial system of the United States,' approved March third eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, as repeals all former acts, or parts of acts, conferring circuit court jurisdiction on certain district courts therein named, be and the same is hereby, repealed, so far as relates to the district of Virginia, and which remain in force, be and the same are hereby, repealed, and that the district courts of said district exercise the same jurisdiction with which it was invested previous to the passage of said act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all causes transferred by authority of said act from the said district courts to the circuit court, directed by law to be held in the town of Lewisburg, in the state of Virginia, and which remain undetermined, be removed back to the district courts from whence they were transferred, to be there finally determined.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That appellate jurisdiction from the judgments or decrees of the said district courts of the western district of Virginia, as now authorized by law shall be exercised by the said circuit court at Lewisburg.

JAMES K. POLK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
RH. M. JOHNSON,  
Vice President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.  
M. VAN BUREN.  
Approved, March 28th, 1838.

[PUBLIC.—No. 15.]  
AN ACT making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For pay and mileage of the members of Congress and delegates, five hundred and sixty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty dollars:

For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, forty thousand four hundred dollars:

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate, fifty thousand dollars:

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars:

For compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Postmaster General, sixty thousand dollars:

For salary of the Secretary to sign patents for public lands, per act of March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand five hundred dollars:

For clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of State, twenty thousand three hundred dollars:

For the contingent expenses of the Department of State, including publishing and distributing the laws, twenty-five thousand dollars:

For the superintendent and watchman of the northeast executive building, one thousand five hundred dollars:

For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, and rent, three thousand and three hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, sixteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the clerks in said office, per act of twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand six hundred dollars:

For compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars:

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the First Comptroller, nineteen thousand three hundred dollars:

For compensation to the Second Comptroller, three thousand dollars:

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Second Comptroller, including the compensation of two clerks transferred from the office of the Fourth Auditor, twelve thousand two hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars:

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the First Auditor, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars:

For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars:

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Second Auditor, seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars:

For compensation to the Third Auditor, three thousand dollars:

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Third Auditor, twenty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to two additional clerks employed under the act of the eighteenth January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed, two thousand four hundred dollars:

For compensation to the Fourth Auditor, three thousand dollars:

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Fourth Auditor, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars:

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Fifth Auditor, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars, the estimated amount due to printers for publishing rules and regulations and notices to claimants, under the act of the eighteenth of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars:

For the office of the Fourth Auditor, one thousand dollars:

For the office of the Fifth Auditor, one thousand dollars:

For the office of the Second Comptroller, one thousand five hundred dollars:

For the office of the First Comptroller, one thousand five hundred dollars:

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For the office of the Third Auditor, one thousand five hundred dollars:

For the office of the Second Auditor, one thousand five hundred dollars:

For the office of the First Auditor, one thousand five hundred dollars:

For the office of the Third Auditor, one thousand five hundred dollars:

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For the office of the Second Auditor, one thousand five hundred dollars:

For the office of the First Auditor, one thousand five hundred dollars:



# GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1838

We are authorized to announce LAR-  
KIN B. SMITH, Esq. of this city, as a  
Candidate to represent the county of  
Fayette in the next Legislature of Ken-  
tucky.

**Error.**—In our last, there was an es-  
sential error in the advertisement of J.  
R. Sloan Comm'r. We advertised the  
sale to take place on the "TENTH" May,  
when it should have been on the NIN-  
TEENTH. We are particular in making  
this correction, as the property to be  
absolutely sold, is perhaps, the most desir-  
able for a private residence of any in the  
city. Those disposed to purchase are  
particularly requested to note the error.

**Directory of the City of Lexington and County  
of Fayette.** Mr. JAMES P. B. McCABE, has  
issued a prospectus for the publication of the  
above useful work. It is proposed to contain  
"an historical sketch of Lexington, with an al-  
phabetical list of its inhabitants, their profes-  
sions and trades, and places of residence—a list  
of the municipal officers—every necessary in-  
formation, relative to the arrival and depart-  
ure of the stages, and railroad cars—the busi-  
ness of the public offices—the nature and offi-  
cers of the various institutions and associations  
—the churches of all denominations, with the  
names of their ministers and time of service in  
each—an alphabetical list of the members of  
the legal and Medical professions—the officers  
of the general and state governments—a list of  
the judges of the Circuit Courts, the clerks of  
the Circuit and County Courts, and the Com-  
monwealth Attorneys, with the terms of the Cir-  
cuit and County Courts of the State—an al-  
phabetical list of the landholders in the county  
of Fayette—their residence and distance from  
the city, with such other useful and general in-  
formation as the accuracy and object of a Di-  
rectory require."

Mr. McCabe appears well qualified to edit  
such a work, and is likely to obtain a liberal  
subscription. We recommend the citizens of  
the city and county to patronize it, believing it  
to be a work of great utility. Price to sub-  
scribers, \$1 per copy.

The banks of New York and Boston  
have, in spite of old Nick, resumed the  
payment, in specie, of all their notes  
and deposits. All who can should do  
likewise.

United States bank stock has again  
risen in New York to \$115.

On the requisition of Gen Scott who  
succeeded Gen. Jessup, the Governor of  
Tennessee has called into the service of  
the United States one regiment of ten  
companies, to serve for three months to aid  
in the removal of the Cherokees.

A wheel ran off the Georgetown and  
Lexington stage on Sunday morning last  
the stage upset, and Mr. Ficklin, our  
post Master was considerably though not  
dangerously injured.

On Monday morning the stage from  
Lexington to Winchester, three or four  
miles from the former place, was upset  
and four passengers wounded, none fatal-  
ly. We are informed, that one of the  
horses became frightened at one of the  
numerous logs placed on the turnpike, to  
change the course of carriages, which  
caused the accident. Under the general  
law of the state for keeping public roads  
in repair would be presented by the  
grand juries in each county, and fined  
accordingly; but turnpike companies are  
corporations, and as such, have the free  
privilege of causing the breaking of  
bones, and even the death of individuals  
with perfect impunity.

On the same morning the stage for  
Versailles upset in Mulberry street, in  
this city, in attempting to make a short  
turn. Although full of passengers, but  
little personal damage was sustained.

The press has certainly performed its  
duty in noticing and reprobating the ne-  
glect which has produced such fatal  
consequences on steam boats, rail road  
cars and stages; and although we believe  
improper penal legislation has been pro-  
ductive of much injury to the country,  
we are induced to cease our cautionary  
remarks, and turn over those subjects to  
our law makers. Heavy damages have  
been recovered in some of our States, for  
personal injuries, received in what are  
called accidents.

If the same testimony produce differ-  
ent convictions on our minds, from those  
produced on the minds of the Editors of  
the Pittsburgh Saturday Evening Visitor  
it is not to be wondered at, because we  
witness similar events every day. But we  
do not believe that the opinion of those  
Editors, however often it may be expres-  
sed, will change the belief of the great  
body of the people, that the political  
course of Col. Webb was materially af-  
fected by bank accommodation. We are  
particularly happy to learn that "bank  
fags" are not on the editors nor do they  
fear them. Consequently our apprehen-  
sions that they quailed upon their exhibi-

tion, were unfounded, and we make the  
amende honorable by withdrawing the in-  
sinnuation.

In our last we gave Clarke's majority for  
Mayor of New York, as 183—the official ac-  
counts received, reduce that majority to 111.

In Baltimore, Kennedy, the whig candidate  
for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by  
the death of Mr. McKim, has succeeded by a  
majority of 862 votes.

The Senate passed Mr. Grundy's bill for the  
suppression of the circulation of the notes of  
the old Bank of the United States, on the 23d  
April.

**Ayes.**—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Ba-  
chman, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Colburn, Ful-  
ton, Grundy, Hubbard, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon,  
Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane,  
Robinson, Ruggles, Smith of Con. Tipton,  
Trotter, Williams, Wright, Young—27.

**Noes.**—Messrs. Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden,  
Davis, King, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss,  
Preston, Smith of Ia. Spence, Swift, White-  
13.

A loan of one million of dollars has been ne-  
gotiated in New York for Tennessee, and six  
hundred thousand dollars for Ohio. The Lou-  
isville Journal says, "we are utterly at a loss to  
know, why it is, that Kentucky, unnumbered  
as she is by debt, cannot so readily sell her  
crop, as Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, or any  
other western state." This we take to be an  
unkind out at Governor Clarke, under whose  
supervision the attempt at negotiating the  
bonds was made.

Our venerable correspondent, who  
has lived beyond the ordinary life of man,  
having passed his three score and ten  
years, must not take it unkindly, if we  
happen to differ from him in some of his  
opinions.

The constitution of the United States,  
and the constitution of an individual  
state, are essentially different. The  
legislative department of the United  
States has no power, except what is dele-  
gated to it by the U. S. constitution—  
Whereas the legislature of a state, pos-  
sesses all power, except what is prohib-  
ited.

It is true, at times, Congress has as-  
sumed to be vested with all power, un-  
der the clause which authorizes it to pass  
all laws necessary to carry the granted  
powers into effect; yet when that power  
has been transcended the good sense of  
the people have hitherto corrected the  
Congressional legislature, and brought it  
back to its constitutional limits. This re-  
venges a watchfulness on the part of the  
people, and ought to satisfy our  
friend that they are worthy to be  
trusted in the management of their own  
concerns. It is not to be denied, that for  
particular excitement, they for a time  
are in error, but experience and reflection  
soon restore them to a just conception of  
that error.

Our correspondent seems disposed to  
limit the number from which the people  
can select their representatives, to make  
the laws by which they are to be govern-  
ed. In some instances mentioned, we ac-  
cord with him; but this restriction in our  
opinion, should be only extended to pub-  
lic officers, and preachers of the gospel.  
The first because legislation might offi-  
cially affect them, and the second, be-  
cause dread a union of the church and  
state, quite as much as we do bank and  
state.

But why should lawyers be proscribed?  
We admit that at this time, there is a  
mania for long speeches—that the lawyer  
in Congress who does not make a speech  
of two or three days length or one in the  
state legislature who does not speak for  
at least five hours, seems to think  
that he disgraces his constituents. Well,  
while the constituents are of the same  
opinion, and elect him for his talking, and  
not for his thinking powers, the represen-  
tative will gratify his constituents by talk-  
ing—whether sense or nonsense, is not  
very material—but he has complied with  
the wishes of his constituents.

We would ask our correspondent to  
look to the important matters which have  
been introduced and sustained by the  
class he would proscribe.

A lawyer drafted the declaration of in-  
dependence.

The same lawyer introduced and car-  
ried through the law destroying Entails.

And, the same lawyer stated that he  
had sat in legislative bodies with Gen.  
Washington and Dr. Franklin, neither of  
whom ever delivered a speech of more  
than ten minutes, and then confined them-  
selves to the subject under consideration.

We recollect the time when Fayette  
county was represented by Breckenridge,  
by Hughes, by Clay, by Shannon and  
by Barry. There were then no five  
hour speeches delivered by any of those  
gentlemen; and they were satisfied to  
stick to the subject under discussion, and  
not, to shew their powers, branching off  
into irrelevant matters. But the people  
have changed.—They must have long  
speeches and their representatives are  
entirely willing to gratify them.

We have not approved the selection  
of the heads of departments, the foreign  
ministers, the federal judges, &c. from  
members of Congress; yet, as such se-  
lection prohibited by the constitution,  
either those offices must be filled by in-  
ferior men, or such would compose the  
legislative bodies. Wherefore, we are  
in favor leaving the broadest field for se-  
lection, not incompatible with the rights  
of the people.

We hope we shall be pardoned by our  
venerable friend, for these few remarks,  
and solicit a further correspondence.

**Another Fire in Vicksburg.**—A gentleman  
who came from Louisville on Sunday morning  
informs us, that intelligence had reached Lou-  
isville, that another extensive fire had occurred  
at Vicksburg, consuming a second entire  
square of the city. He gave us no further par-  
ticulars.—*See. Intel. of 1st May.*

**Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Tennes-  
see, to this place, (Lexington, Ky.) dated 19th  
April, 1838.**

"I suppose Mr. Biddle & Co. have over-  
reached themselves. The manage-  
ment and tricks of that Bank to prevent  
a return to a sound currency is now  
about to be exposed. Who would re-  
sume with millions of Bank paper com-  
manding from 25 to 30 per cent, in the  
cotton states.—There buy cotton at de-  
pressed rates and ship it to England to  
sell for cash—going on from year to year  
in the same process, yielding thousands  
to the stockholders, who have lately  
voted Mr. Biddle a service of plate worth  
25,000 dollars.—Who would resume and  
relinquish such profits?"

The writer of the above letter has  
touched upon one of the points of great  
concern to Mr. Biddle—by corrupting  
the fountains of the currency in the  
south, he has nearly destroyed the in-  
dustrial manufacturer and trader in  
Kentucky. The money due from the  
south to Kentucky which the people of  
Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama are  
desirous of paying, is now at too low a  
rate to be received. Of all people in the  
world, those of Kentucky and the above  
states, have the best reason to complain  
of the tricks of Mr. Biddle's Bank; and  
his stockholders may well afford to cov-  
er his tables with silver—they could well  
afford to shingle his house with silver, if  
he could keep off the resumption of spe-  
cie payments a year or two longer.

F.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. BRADFORD, I have been waiting  
some time in expectation that some one  
who had made it his study, would answer  
the many pieces published in the Frank-  
fort, Ky. Argus, in favor of calling a  
Convention, as I think and verily believe  
the time is not a propitious one; how-  
ever much our Constitution may want al-  
tering or amending. Indeed there are  
several parts of it that (in my judgment)  
might be altered for the better; or one  
two I would suggest, viz: The vague-  
ness as to the Lieutenant Governor or  
Speaker of the Senate, becoming Gov-  
ernor in case of death or resignation. In  
my estimation it would be best in all  
cases of vacancy, to have a new election,  
as soon as could conveniently take place.  
2d. The judges ought (at least) to be  
removable by a majority of both houses  
of Assembly as well as all other officers,  
who may be brought before them for tri-  
al. But the greatest inconvenience and  
mischief which we have to complain of  
is, the complication of our laws, and the  
frequent alterations and amendments,  
not to say any thing of the technicalities,  
&c.; which makes many of them as im-  
possible to be understood by the gener-  
ality of the people as that of the Roman  
Emperor, which was placed so high, that  
no one could read it; indeed it has hap-  
pened, that the Judges on the bench and  
the Attorneys at the bar did not know  
what the law was. I will give you two  
instances in the Circuit Court of Fayette-  
ette: 1st. About the year 1807, Robert  
Russell was tried on two indictments—  
one for murder the other for manslaughter;  
the jury found him guilty of the latter  
and sentenced him to 10 years' imprison-  
ment in the Penitentiary; his counsel  
asked for a new trial which was granted,  
and at the request of the Court, his At-  
torney pleaded for his discharge, as the  
jury had exceeded their powers, as the  
highest term by law was six years, but  
as they had asked a new trial the Judge  
refused to discharge him, and he was  
tried and sentenced to six years accord-  
ingly. Mr. Clay and Mr. Pope for the  
criminal at the first trial, and Mr. Pope  
at the second. Since which, the same  
thing has happened again in the same  
court, and but a few years back, with  
this difference, that the criminal was  
discharged, owing to the jury having  
done the same thing they did in the first  
instance in Russell's case; and how often  
do you see the lawyers arguing for  
hours, as to what is the law of our state,  
to say nothing of the common law. Now,  
sir, from this, I should think we could  
do very well without those gentlemen  
in our Legislative halls, and I am clear-  
ly of opinion, that should it be the will  
of the majority to call a Convention, that  
one clause should be—that no preach-  
er—no judge—justice of the peace—  
clerk of the court, or practising attor-  
ney, should or shall be eligible for the  
office of Governor, Lieutenant Govern-  
or, or seat in either house of the General  
Assembly; and I firmly believe nine  
tenths of the people will say the same.—  
By keeping those gentlemen at their  
trade, we would save (from long speech-  
es, &c.) half the money of every ses-  
sion, and have such laws as the people  
could understand, by knocking out all  
the dog latin, &c.—instead of John  
Doe and Richard Roe give the names of  
the parties, instead of subpoena let it  
be termed writ or summons, and for fi fa,  
say execution. Leave out all these  
phrases, which were made, like the doc-  
tors' cant terms, to gull and cheat the  
community.

AN OLD MAN OF SEVENTY-ONE.

**Distressing Casualty.**—One of the  
most affecting and heart rending casual-  
ties to which the human family are sub-  
jected, occurred on Friday evening last,  
at the residence of THOS. J. PICKETT, Esq.,  
in this neighborhood. The unfortunate  
subjects of this melancholy disaster,  
were Mrs. Campbell, a lady of advanced  
age, and her two daughters, Miss Camp-  
bell and Mrs. Pickett, the latter of whom  
only survives.

The old lady was alone in her room,  
when by some accident her clothes caught  
fire, and her daughters repairing immedi-  
ately to her assistance, were soon shar-  
ing the late of their unfortunate mother.

Mrs. and Miss Campbell were so badly  
burnt as to survive but a few hours. Mrs.  
Pickett though severely injured, we  
are happy to learn is not dangerous. The  
melancholy event has shed a deep gloom  
over the whole neighborhood, as the de-  
ceased ladies by their many amiable  
qualities had become warmly endeared  
to a large circle of friends, to whom on  
that very day they had paid their last  
farewell duties, prior to a departure for  
Wisconsin Territory.—*Maysville Moni-  
tor.*

We have been informed that Mrs.  
Campbell was the widow of the Rev. J.  
P. Campbell, formerly of Jessamine Co.  
and the daughter of Col. John McDow-  
ell, dec'd. of this county.

**RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAY-  
MENTS BY THE BOSTON AND  
NEW YORK BANKS.**

The Banks of Boston and the city of  
New York have commenced paying out  
specie for their notes and depositors, as  
will be seen by the following extracts:  
The New York Courier of Monday the  
23rd ult. says:

"We learn by gentlemen, passengers  
in yesterday's boat, from Boston, that at  
a meeting of the officers of the banks of  
that city, held on Friday evening, it was  
resolved to redeem all their notes of  
the denomination of five dollars and un-  
der, and that the resolution was carried  
into effect on Saturday, the banks on  
that day paying specie for all their paper  
presented. Virtually the resumption  
is considered entire, as it is understood  
that the banks will furnish any amount  
of specie for ordinary business purposes;  
and no demand for any other can be an-  
ticipated, at present."

The New York Commercial Adver-  
tiser of Monday afternoon says—

"Some of the banks of this city com-  
menced paying out their notes on Friday  
and Saturday last.—This morning they  
are doing so very generally; and although  
the resolution for the resumption of spe-  
cie payments is not yet formally in force,  
still specie can be obtained, if wanted,  
from any of them. The banks have all  
resolved to resume on the 9th of May,  
and we rather suspect that they intend  
to do so on Monday next, albeit not au-  
thorized to do so."

The Journal of Commerce, second  
edition of Monday, 2 P. M. says—"The  
Banks have all resumed specie payments  
in the broadest extent, bills, deposits  
and all; and more than that, they pay out  
their own notes only."

**MONEY MATTERS.**

The New York Express of the 23d ult  
says: "We have no very satisfactory ac-  
counts of the ways and means by which  
the ten millions of specie are raised for  
the United States, though it is now cer-  
tain, that the Bank of England has en-  
tered heartily into the exportation for  
the purpose of righting the Exchange on  
New York, which was from 5 to 6 per  
cent. against England, as well as for the  
purpose of re-inalling trade and con-  
fidence in this country, so as once more  
to create a demand for British manuf-  
actures, and thus impart something of ac-  
tivity to the manufacturing towns. Mr.  
Jaudon, we see it stated, is active in re-  
mitting gold and silver to the United  
States Bank, and it is also stated, that  
the Directors of the Bank of England  
have sent orders to their agent here,  
Mr. Cowell, to purchase first rate Bills,  
and to remit specie to a considerable  
amount for such an operation. The Bank  
of England will make a good profit by  
this business, but it is subjected to se-  
vere attacks in many of the British press  
for entering upon such a trading char-  
acter in the precious metals."

Mr. JAUDON'S financing, it seems,  
will not pass off half so well in London  
as the mountebank tricks of his principal  
in this country. His effort to keep up  
the credit of his bank, by proposing to  
pay in advance its bonds falling due  
within a month, deducting interest at  
the rate of three per cent, per annum  
for the time anticipated in the payment,  
while he was actually borrowing money  
at five per cent, and more, for a year, to  
enable him to raise the means, was in-  
stantly understood, not only by the  
Times, but promptly exposed by other  
prints of the metropolis. It is declared  
to be an attempt to give *couleur de rose*  
to his fading credit.—*Globe.*

At a meeting of the society of Adelphi  
A. convened May 1, 1838, for the pur-  
pose of paying a tribute of respect to the  
memory of JOSIAH W. DUNHAM, who de-  
parted this life on Monday the 30th ult.  
the following preamble resolutions were  
unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God,  
to remove from us our esteemed friend  
and fellow-member Josiah W. Dunham,  
deceased April 30th, who was justly en-  
deared to us for his many virtues, and  
the exemplary probity of his demeanor  
among us; and whereas, virtues like his  
are worthy to be commemorated, as a  
happy legacy to his friends and to his  
fellow citizens.

Therefore, be it resolved, That while  
we rejoice in the confidence of his hav-  
ing entered into that rest, which is allot-  
ted to the pure in heart, we do, with  
heart-felt sympathy, mingle our sorrows  
with that wide circle of kindred and  
friends, who are left to deplore their be-  
reavement of one so truly beloved by all  
who knew him. And that in testimony  
of our high regard for the virtues of the  
deceased, and of our sincere regret at the  
loss of so valued a member, we will, as  
a society, attend his funeral obsequies,  
and wear our appointed badge of mourn-  
ing for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolu-

tion be communicated, by the committee  
of correspondence, to the relatives of the  
deceased, and be published in the papers  
of the city.

**DIED.**—At his residence in Bourbon County,  
on Monday last, Mr. JOHN WICKLIFFE,  
eldest son of Robert Wickliffe, Esq. of this city,  
in the 25th year of his age.

## NEW GOODS.

**RAINEY & FERGUSON**  
INFORM their friends and the public in gen-  
eral, that they are now receiving and open-  
ing, at their old stand, No. 46, Main street, a  
splendid assortment of  
**ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA AND  
DOMESTIC**

## Dry Goods,

SUITABLE FOR THE  
SPRING AND SUMMER SALES.  
Super Plain English Straw BONNETS;  
CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, a large stock  
and every variety. Also, a handsome assort-  
ment of

## WALL PAPER:

INGRAIN, SCOTCH & KIDDERMINSTER  
CARPETING.

On hand, 5,000 yards NEGRO JEANS and  
LINSEY, suitable for the Southern trade.  
They will take in exchange for Goods, clean  
washed Wool.  
Lexington, April 27, 1838.—18-3m

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

**PENNEY & CHAMBLIN**  
Are now receiving their new supply of  
SPRING AND SUMMER  
**NEW GOODS.**

THEIR stock being large and of the latest  
arrivals, they feel satisfied that they will  
be able to suit purchasers both in style and  
price. Those wishing to purchase would do  
well to examine their stock, as they are deter-  
mined to sell at *least*, as low as their neighbors.  
May 3, 1838.—18-1t.

## FAYETTE COUNTY, SS.

**TAKEN** up by Reuben Linsley, living on  
the farm of Col. John R. Dunlap, about  
five miles from Lexington a *Yellow Bay Mare*,  
9 or 10 years old, about 15 1/2 hands high, a small  
star in her forehead, has some marks of the col-  
lar, and all round. Appraised to \$55, by Sam-  
uel Peet, and George Shively, this 2d May,  
1838, before DAN'L BRADFORD, J. P.  
May 3, 1838.—18-3t.

## Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing be-  
tween the undersigned, in the Wool  
Carding and Woolen Manufacturing Business,  
was this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
JOHN O. SPRAKE,  
ISAAC SPRAKE.

April 28, 1838.—18-3t.

## WOOL CARDING, &c.

THE undersigned would respectfully in-  
form the old customers of the late firm, and the  
public generally, that he will still carry on the  
WOOL CARDING AND WOOLEN MAN-  
UFACTURING BUSINESS at the old stand  
on Main Street. He would say to his friends  
and all others, that his Machinery are all in  
good order, and in complete operation.

ISAAC SPRAKE,  
N. B. CARPETS WOVEN, AND JEANS  
AND CARPETS, as usual, always on hand and  
for sale on favorable terms.  
May 3, 1838.—18-1t.

## KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Ky.

## 20,000 DOLLARS!!

**10 PRIZES OF 1000 DOLLARS!**  
**300 Prizes of 100 Dollars.**

14 Drawn No. in each Package of 25 Tickets!  
EXTRA CLASS, NO. 5, FOR 1838.  
To be drawn Wednesday, May 2, 1838.  
Capital Prizes, 20,000 dollars! 5,000 dollars! 3,000  
dollars! 2,250 dollars! 10 of 1000 dollars!  
300 of 100 dollars! &c. &c.  
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

13 Drawn No. in each Package of 25 Tickets!  
CLASS NO. 31, FOR 1838.

To be drawn Saturday, May 6, 1838.  
Capital Prizes, 30,000 dollars! 10,000 dollars! 6,000  
dollars! 5,000 dollars! 4,000 dollars! 2,500 dollars!  
2,000 dollars! 1,747 dollars! 25 of 1000  
dollars! &c. &c.  
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

EXTRA CLASS, NO. 6, FOR 1838.

To be drawn Wednesday, May 9, 1838.  
Capital Prizes, 10,000 dollars! 10,000 dollars! 2,000  
dollars! 1,250 dollars! 1,100 dollars! 10 of 1000  
dollars! &c. &c.  
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

**75 PRIZES OF \$1000!!**

CLASS NUMBER 32, FOR 1838.  
To be drawn Saturday, May 12, 1838.  
Capital Prizes, 40,000 dollars! 15,000 dollars!  
10,000 dollars! 5,000 dollars! 2,500 dollars!  
2,250 dollars! 2,000 dollars! 75 of \$1000  
dollars! 75 of 500 dollars! &c. &c.  
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

**10 PRIZES OF 1000 DOLLARS!**

14 Drawn No. in each Package of 25 Tickets!  
EXTRA CLASS NO. 7, FOR 1838.  
To be drawn Wednesday, May 16, 1838.  
Capital Prizes, 12,000 dollars! 10,000 dollars! 3,000  
dollars! 1,250 dollars! 10 of 1,000 dollars!  
250 of 100 dollars! &c. &c.  
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

**40 PRIZES OF 2000 DOLLARS!**

CLASS NO. 33, FOR 1838.  
To be drawn Saturday, May 19, 1838.  
Capital Prizes, 50,000 dollars! 10,000 dollars! 5,000  
dollars! 3,500 dollars! 3,375 dollars! 3,000  
dollars! 2,500 dollars! 40 of 2,000 dollars!  
&c. &c.  
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

EXTRA CLASS NO. 8, FOR 1838.

To be drawn Wednesday, May 23, 1838.  
Capital Prizes, 15,000 dollars! 10,000 dollars! 2,000  
dollars! 1,500 dollars! 1,400 dollars! 1,154  
dollars! 10 of 1,000 dollars! &c. &c.  
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

**14 Drawn No. in each Package of 25 Tickets!**

**25 PRIZES OF 1000 DOLLARS!**  
CLASS NO. 34, FOR 1838.  
To be drawn Saturday, May 26, 1838.  
Capital Prizes, 30,000 dollars! 10,000 dollars! 6,000  
dollars! 4,000 dollars! 3,000 dollars! 2,500 dollars!  
2,120 dollars! &c. &c.  
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

EXTRA CLASS NO. 9, FOR 1838.

To be drawn Wednesday, May 30, 1838.  
Capital Prizes, 15,000 dollars! 5,000 dollars! 2,000  
dollars! 1,250 dollars! 1,100 dollars! 10 of 1,000  
dollars! &c. &c.  
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

For sale by A. S. STREETER,  
Next door to the City Library,  
May 3, 1838.—18-1t.

## Public Sale.

**WILL** be sold at Public Sale, on Satur-  
day, the 5th of May, opposite the Court-  
house, in Lexington, at Christy's corner, the  
following property, to-wit:

4 Or-Carts, 2 Horse-Carts and Har-  
ness; 2 Wagons; 6 Log Chains, of  
first quality; Shovels, Shantee Uen-  
sils of every description, &c. &c. Also,  
one large Bay Horse, very superior!

A credit of six months will be given on all  
sums over Ten Dollars, the purchaser giving  
bond with approved security: \$10 and under,  
cash in hand. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock,  
A. M. WM. RUNYON.

May 3, 1838.—10-1t.



## STONE CUTTING.

THE Subscriber still continues to carry on  
the Stone Cutting in its various branches  
at his old Yard, 10 miles south of Lexington  
and 5 east of Nicholasville, where can al-  
ways be had the following articles:—TOMBS  
and PILLARS or MONUMENTS, HEAD  
and FOOT STONES; all made of first rate  
material, and for strength, durability and beau-  
ty, not surpassed in the west, and warranted to  
retain its original color and appearance.—  
FANCY MARBLE TOPS for Sideboards, Ta-  
bles, &c. CHIMNEY PIECES, (fancy and  
plain.) PILL SLABS, &c. Also, DOOR  
SILLS, STEPS, PLINTHS, COLUMNS &c.  
I will attend to putting up work any distance  
under 20 miles.

MORTON ZIMMERMAN.  
Jesseminie co., April 26, 1838.—17-3m.

## FOR SALE.

**TWO FINE MALTESE JACKS.**  
WARRANTED to be sure foul getters.  
They are now in fine order, and can  
be seen at Col. Morgan's, who will commu-  
nicate to applicants the terms. They will be  
sold on a credit.  
April 26, 1838.—17-3t.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE.



